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over the liquor is ready to drink. If it is not consumed when fully ripe, it becomes water and loses its intoxicating qualities. In color it is blood-red and tastes like sour wine. There were nine large ollas in this house, containing twelve to fourteen gallons each, so that in all, about 120 gallons must have been consumed.

The old keeper doled the liquor in small, two-quart ollas, from which the Indians drank, passing them from mouth to mouth until all was consumed, and the ollas ready to be refilled. The Indians claim that the liquor is good for them, as it cleanses the system either as an emetic or as a cathartic. It was given to them by "Montezuma," together with the saguaro and other desert products. During the drinking there was neither quarreling nor fighting.

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Within a quarter of a mile of Quitovaquita, at the place where the monster is said to have perished, there appears to be a great deposit of lime-like earth, and in some places limestone. This doubtless hides the skeletal remains of many large prehistoric animals, since we there found

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135 evidences of bones and teeth. We took up some great molars that must have come from a great vegetable eating animal, like a mammoth or a mastodon. These were excavated near the surface, where they had been exposed to the weather, for they disintegrated when exposed. In digging a well in this region the Indians told us that great bones were found, as deep as they went. This deposit of bones, no doubt, inspired the legend of "Montezuma" and the monster.

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Soils and Minerals. The greatest portion of the Papago Reservation is composed of alluvium weathered from the scattered hills and mountains, and which grades from coarse to fine as distance increases from the source. In the valley floors the soil varies from fine sand to sandy clay and clay, all suitable for agriculture where water is available.

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Although in the latter part of the nineteenth century mining brought large numbers of people to the Papago country and several sizable settlements flourished for brief periods, mineral resources have not yet been discovered which would be suitable for large-scale, long-term development. No oil or gas has been found, and promising formations are absent. Highly mineralized formations, mainly Pre-Cambrian and Mesozoic, have produced limited amounts of gold, silver, lead and manganese. Workable copper deposits exist close to and on the San Xavier Reservation, and are being mined on a large scale.

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Climate. The Sonoran Desert, in which the Papago country lies, is part of a series of deserts occupying about 440,000 square miles in the southwestern U. S. and northwestern Mexico. It is desert in both the colloquial and technical senses, with potential evaporation 8 to 10 times greater than rainfall. Although long records of rainfall, temperature, and other details of weather are scanty for the Papago Reservation, recent records can be used in conjunction

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